

THE RECLAIMER

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY AND FOR THE SOLDIER BOYS AT UNITED STATES GENERAL HOSPITAL NUMBER 34

Volume 1. Number 10.

EAST NORFOLK, MASS., MARCH 6, 1919

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THE RECLAIMER

"WE CAN IF WE WILL"

UNIFORMS AND DECORATIONS

Gen. March Explains W. D. Rulings

Washington, Feb. 19, 1919.

The following instructions relative to the wearing of the uniform, disciplinary measures pertaining thereto, and military courtesy, are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

The regulations governing the uniform of the United States Army, and its wear, are as prescribed in Special Regulations. Generally speaking, these regulations will be strictly interpreted, but it is recognized that, in a large measure, the present laxness in conforming to the regulations has grown up as a result of the original unpreparedness of the United States in the matter of supply of clothing and equipment at the outbreak of the war. It is neither the policy nor the desire of the War Department to work a hardship, either on persons severing their relations with the military service or those who have signified their intention to remain, by requiring abandonment of necessary articles of clothing or equipment which were purchased in good faith in a time of urgent necessity. This principle will necessarily bring about a recognition of certain departures from the strict letter of the regulations; but, on the other hand, it does not condone many of the violations of regulations which are practiced at present.

The following exceptions to the Uniform Regulations are authorized for the present:

Many officers returning from abroad are wearing uniform coats, apparently made in England or by English tailors, which are cut in a manner similar to the English tunic, generally with a long skirt, either with or without a slit in the back, or with large bellows pockets, especially lower pockets. Officers being discharged or soon to be discharged will not be required to discard these coats, provided the variations in cut are not so exaggerated as to cause the uniform actually to be confused with that of the British or some other foreign army. Those officers who intend to remain in the service will not be required to discard these coats until such time as they can be reasonably expected to do so, without causing them undue financial hardship.

Officers wearing brass buttons on their uniform coats will, if they have signified their intention to remain in the service, be required to replace them with the uniform bronzed button.



THE RED CROSS HOME IN "D."

Officers soon to be discharged will not be required to make this change.

The wearing of breeches made of a different colored cloth or cloth of a different material from the coat will for the present be authorized, provided these breeches are not of such an exaggerated color or cut as to present an incongruous appearance.

The matter of overcoats, boots and shoes and leggins, presents many difficulties. So many different types have been worn, and their wear apparently permitted, that it is considered unwise, at this time, to require more than a nominal conformity with existing regulations. The question of the necessity of rapid procurement has affected these articles of the uniform more, perhaps, than any others. Provided the officer presents a creditable appearance and his uniform is easily recognizable as that of a commissioned officer of the United States Army, he will not be required to discard articles which will require immediate replacement. Any overcoat which has been worn and apparently authorized in any organization may be worn by those soon to be discharged. This includes overcoats with fur collars, leather coats, short moleskin coats, trench coats, etc. Officers' leggins or boots will be of leather. Enlisted men will not be permitted to wear leather leggins or boots.

The oversea cap, the divisional, Army Corps or Field Army insignia worn on the left sleeve just below the shoulder, and the spiral cloth puttee (this latter for enlisted men only) are authorized for troops returning from overseas for demobilization or discharge. This includes casuals, and sick or wounded, officers and enlisted men alike. For officers and men who are to remain in the service, and who are assigned

(Continued on page 6 column 2.)

EARLY HISTORY OF HOSPITAL

(Continued from Last Week)

By Lt. Col. Smith.

The alterations necessary to convert the Norfolk State Hospital into a suitable Army Hospital, in cost approximated \$32,000, and were distributed throughout the institution as follows:

In the Administration Building it was necessary to provide adequate space for the Information Office, the reception of visitors and the Post Office. The Post Office was moved from a small, dark room in the rear of the building, to a large, well-lighted room in the front of the building which is provided with three doors and adequate space to handle the mail. It was very essential that the Post Office have an outside communicating door, in order to obviate the large number of persons applying at this office, from entering the building. The basement was cleaned out and two large rooms utilized for office space that had been heretofore used for the storage of unserviceable property. These rooms were provided with additional heat and lights and the walls were white-washed. There was also a large room for medical supplies provided in the basement of the Administration Building. Double sections of shelves were built for medical and surgical supplies. The front porch of the Administration Building was closed in and this provided approximately 2000 cubic feet of space.

In the North Ward, a store room was equipped with lights and electrical connection, and has been converted into a very satisfactory clinic room for the eye, ear, nose and throat

(Continued on page 14 column 1.)



OUR RECONSTRUCTION AIDES
Left to Right, "Crooksy," "Peggy," Mildred, "Peggy" Lambert, and Miss Bond—the Chief.

BONUS FOR DISCHARGED MEN

The question of the bonuses for the officers and men who are discharged from the service has been long hanging fire, but has at last been settled and authority has come from Washington on the subject.

The communication received at this hospital from the Adjutant General directs that every person in the Army and Navy of the United States (enlisted men, officers, nurses) whose discharge or resignation went into effect after April 6, 1917, shall be paid \$60.00 in addition to all money that is otherwise due to them. There are four classes of persons who are not entitled to receive this bonus:

- (1) Those who did not report for duty prior to Nov. 1, 1918, no matter when they enlisted or were inducted into the service.
- (2) Those who have already received one or two months pay under section nine of the Act which authorized the present to temporarily increase the Army.
- (3) Those who are entitled to retire pay.
- (4) To the legal representatives of any who are entitled to this pay after the demise of the soldier or nurse who earned it.

This bonus can be earned only once. There may be some who have had two enlistments since the war began, but they are entitled to collect on the Q. M. only once under this order. All those who are by this time out of service are to receive this bonus at once and should communicate with the Zone Finance Officer, Lemon Building, Washington, D. C. Their application should include three things especially:

- (1) A Discharge Certificate.
- (2) A Service Record.
- (3) The address to which it is to be sent.

There is no man in the service that will not appreciate this little gift from Uncle Sam and so some of you fellows that are so sore about having to stay in the service better brighten up and remember that Uncle Sam appreciates your case and has taken this means to brighten up your prospects. Most of the boys will be able to consider this at least as good as two weeks pay. Cheero.

UNIFORMS AND DECORATIONS (Continued.)

to active duty in this country, these articles are not authorized and will not be permitted except that the spiral puttee may be authorized for field service. In general, the rule that officers and men should conform to the uniforms of the organization of which they are a part will be applied.

The Sam Browne or Liberty Belt is not authorized in this country and will not be worn. This belt is the distinguishing mark of the commissioned officer abroad, but there is no necessity for its introduction into the United States.

Decorations

The prescribed wound and service chevrons, and special individual decorations such as the medal of honor, distinguished service cross and medal, and the appropriate ribbon sections are a part of the uniform. Special individual decorations from foreign governments, such as the French Croix de Guerre or similar decorations from other foreign governments are authorized. These decorations will be worn as prescribed in Special Regulations No. 41, War Department, 1917. The French shoulder cord known as the fourragere, is, however, a part of the French uniform and only two American organizations are authorized to wear it, namely, Sanitary Section 646 and the 103rd Aero Squadron. Citations are not sufficient, special authorization for the fourragere must come from the French Government. Such decorations as gold and silver stars on the sleeves, unauthorized campaign ribbons, gold chevrons presumed to denote that the wearer has been a prisoner of war, or denoting any service other than prescribed for such chevrons, are not authorized and will not be permitted.

Discipline

The question of laxity in dress, the wearing of dirty, soiled or torn uniforms, combinations of uniform and civilian clothing, unbuttoned coats or overcoats, etc., is for officers and men still in the service entirely a question of discipline and will be treated as such.

For discharged officers and men, the matter of discipline is beyond the control of the military authorities. It is not possible, nor is it intended that the military authorities should prevent the wearing by discharged officers and

men of uniforms which do not conform to specifications. The present law prevents the wearing of the uniform, for discharged enlisted men except en route from the place of discharge to their home, which journey may take place within, or may consume, three months from the date of discharge. The uniform must be returned to the Government within four months of the date of discharge. For discharged officers, the law is the same, except that the uniforms, being the property of the officers, are not required to be returned and the officers may also wear them on occasions of ceremony. There is, however, a bill before Congress to allow discharged officers and men to retain and wear their uniforms indefinitely. In view of the fact that this bill is clearly the result of public opinion and will probably be enacted into law, it is thought best to consider it as already in force in so far as it allows officers and enlisted men to retain and wear their uniforms for the time being.

The Red Chevrons

The red chevron was adopted in order to distinguish discharged enlisted men from those still in the service. The fact that it is, perhaps, being used in some cases by enlisted men still in the service as a means of deceiving the military authorities is not sufficient cause to warrant its removal. These cases are subject to disciplinary action and military commanders have the power to make this particular breach of regulations highly unprofitable for the offenders. Discharged men seem to be willing and ready to wear the chevron, even when necessary to purchase it from civilian firms. It is not considered advisable to attempt to obtain legislation rendering discharged men in uniform subject to military discipline. The red chevron, while admittedly not a universal panacea, is the only practical plan so far suggested to maintain the distinctive character of the uniform when worn by soldiers as distinguished from ex-soldiers.

Protection of the Uniform

The impersonation of officers and the wearing of uniforms by those not entitled to do so is a question in most cases for the civil authorities to handle. These cases should be prosecuted by the civil authorities under the provisions of Sec. 125, Act of Congress, June 3, 1916 (Bul. 16, W. D., 1916). This act provides for its violation a penalty upon conviction of not to exceed \$300.00 fine or six months' imprisonment or both.

THREE CHEERS

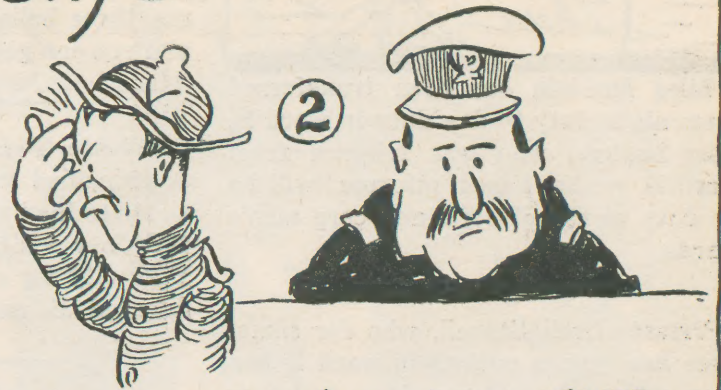
The men of the personnel and the patients of this hospital are indeed grateful to the members of the Wrentham Fire Department for their treat to them again this week. Everyone enjoyed the ice cream very much and every man within the limits of the post says: "Three cheers for our friends in Wrentham." Thus, we also speak of the Elmwood Club, who gave us the cake which we enjoyed equally as well as the cream. We also say, "Thank you," to the Motor Corps of Providence which delivered these treats to the hospital. In our last issue of the paper through some oversight we did not thank the women of Wrentham for the cake which they sent last week. "Ladies, we beg your pardon and now in a two-fold manner we say, 'Thank you.'"

-ROOKIE DAYS



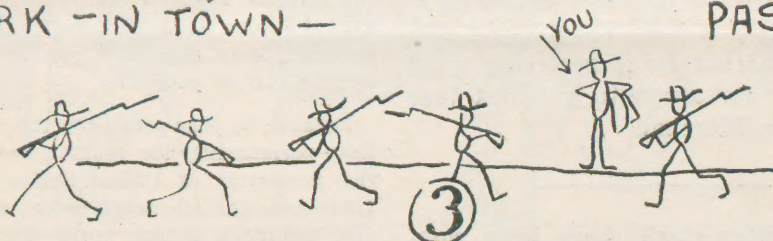
①

YOU HAD A DATE WITH
A CHICKEN YOU MET IN THE
PARK - IN TOWN -



②

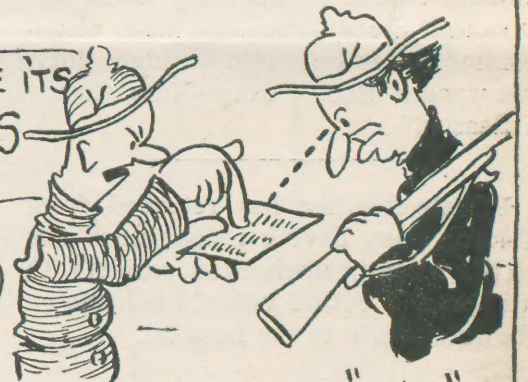
BUT - YOU COULDN'T GET THAT
PASS -



③

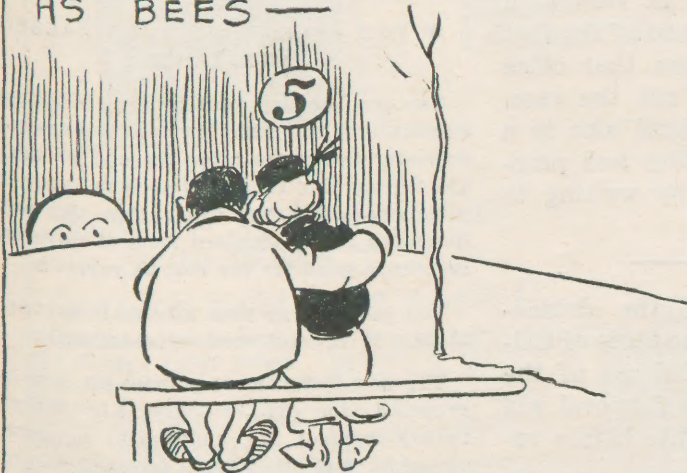
AND THE GUARDS WERE THICK
AS BEES -

COURSE ITS
A PASS



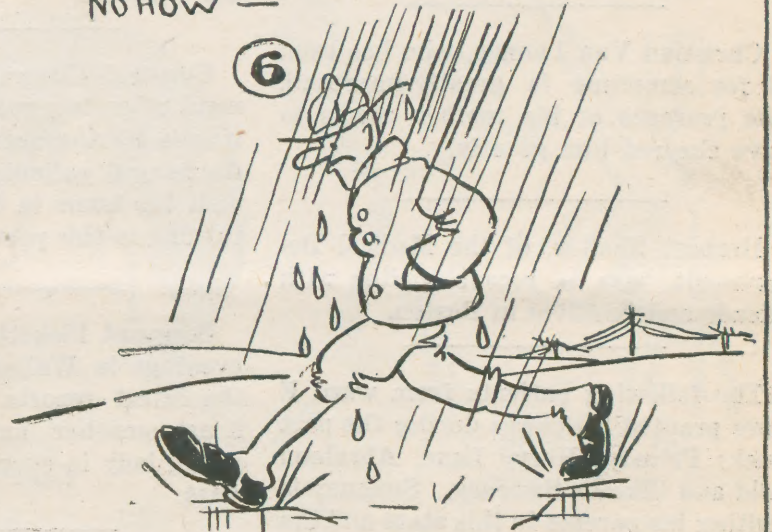
④

FINALLY YOU FOOL A POOR "WOP"
BY FLASHING A DANCE PROGRAM
ON HIM - HE COULDN'T READ IT
NOHOW -



⑤

THEN YOU MET HER
IN THE PARK - AND SAT ON
THE SAME OLD BENCH - AND
FED HER THE SAME OLD
TAFFY - SHE WAS A NIGHT
OPERATOR - AND WENT ON DUTY AT
2 A.M.



⑥

OF COURSE - YOU MISSED
THE LAST TROLLEY AND HAD TO
WALK 6 MILES BACK TO CAMP - IN
A POURING RAIN -

BURCHIT, 19

BUT - WASNT IT WORTH IT?



Miss McClain has been transferred from night duty to day duty in ward E. Miss Shahan, who was relieved from ward E, we have been informed will be on duty at the officer's and corp men's wards.

Private Cecil Stancil, who for some time has been a patient in ward E has been returned to duty and is assisting Private Nelson in ward E. Some one says that Stancil was very much disappointed not to be placed on night duty. We wonder why? "Grape-Nuts, there's a Reason."

Private Reuther has returned from Toledo, Ohio, having accompanied one of the recently discharged patients to his home. Reuther visited his home on the return trip to the hospital.

Private Smith, one of our efficient K. Ps., was admitted to Ward E during the past week, suffering a slight illness.

Christian Van Lennep, who has been ill for sometime is greatly improved. The presence of his mother seems to have cheered him greatly.

Herbert Shaffer, of the Medical Department, was a recent visitor with friends and relatives in Boston.

The following patients from ward F were granted furloughs during the past week: Privates Harry Lane, Abraham Gold and Charles Sweeney. Sweeney is visiting his parents in this state and the other two men are visiting their homes in New Jersey.

Private Ferger, one of our corps men, has been admitted to ward E as a patient.

Sergeants Elmer Hoffman and Edward Carlson left the post during the past week for the state of Washington. They are escorting two of our discharged patients to their homes.

Corporal Emmons, who is in charge of the supply room, has returned from a ten day furlough having visited his parents in New Jersey. Now fellows the three balls will be hung out again and you can get your suits pawned.

Private Bernard O'Connor recently accompanied one of the discharged patients to his home in Brooklyn. Private O'Connor visited his parents in New York city for a few hours after having released the patient from his charge.

Sergeant Edward Marshall has been admitted to ward E. The Sergeant is suffering from a very severe cold and we are sure that he is receiving good care. Very fortunate to get sick just at this time, Marshall.

The postoffice clerks have been wondering if Corporal Hardiman owes the Bell Telephone Company at Buffalo a large sum of money, because of the fact that he gets a letter from that office every day. No such is not the case, Hardiman just has a friend who is a stenographer for that office and practices on the typewriter by writing to our Corporal.

Corporal Gueercke, of the detachment office, has gone to the state of California having accompanied one of the discharged patients. The Corporal will visit his home in that state before returning to this post.

Sergeant Picketts is spending his evenings in Walpole now according to the latest reports. Well, he is some heart smasher and will soon have a young lady in every town in Massachusetts.

Private Wamba is visiting his parents in Portland, Washington having gone to that state as an escort for one of the discharged patients.

Privates Anthony Flossic and Edmund Sutton arrived at this hospital during the past week having been transferred from General Hospital No. 37, Madison Barracks, New York. These men are both in very good condition.

BEFORE YOU GO HOME

A Heart-to-Heart Talk With Soldiers, Sailors and Marines

Before you leave the service and return to civil life, your Government wishes to tell you directly and simply a few things which it is most important for you to know.

You have answered your country's call and done the bidding of your Government. The Nation and the people are grateful for what you have done. Your Government, therefore, gives you the right to keep up your insurance with the United States Government after you leave the service. More than that, you can keep it up for the rest of your life.

Because of your service in the war, you can have permanently for yourself and your family the protection of United States Government Insurance—the strongest, safest, and most liberal insurance in the world—Government Insurance at Government rates. You can have this, but only

IF YOU HOLD ON TO YOUR PRESENT INSURANCE

You can keep up your present insurance at substantially the same low rate you are paying now—for five years after the end of the war and during this time, if you pay your premiums regularly, you can change this present insurance into a standard form of Government Insurance good for the rest of your life.

You can keep up your present insurance and change it without medical examination.

The new Government policies are now being prepared for you—ordinary life insurance, twenty-payment life, endowment maturing at age of 62, and other usual forms of insurance.

You will be notified when these new policies are ready. They will be written by the United States Government—Government Insurance at special Government rates for soldiers, sailors, and marines. Meantime, all you need to do is keep up your present insurance. After you leave the service, send your check or money order to pay for your premium every month to the Disbursing Clerk, Bureau of War Risk Insurance, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., making same payable to the Treasurer of the United States. Give your first, middle, and last name, your full address, your Army serial number, and the number of your insurance certificate, if it is known to you.

REMEMBER, Uncle Sam is staying in the insurance business for you—because of what you did for him.

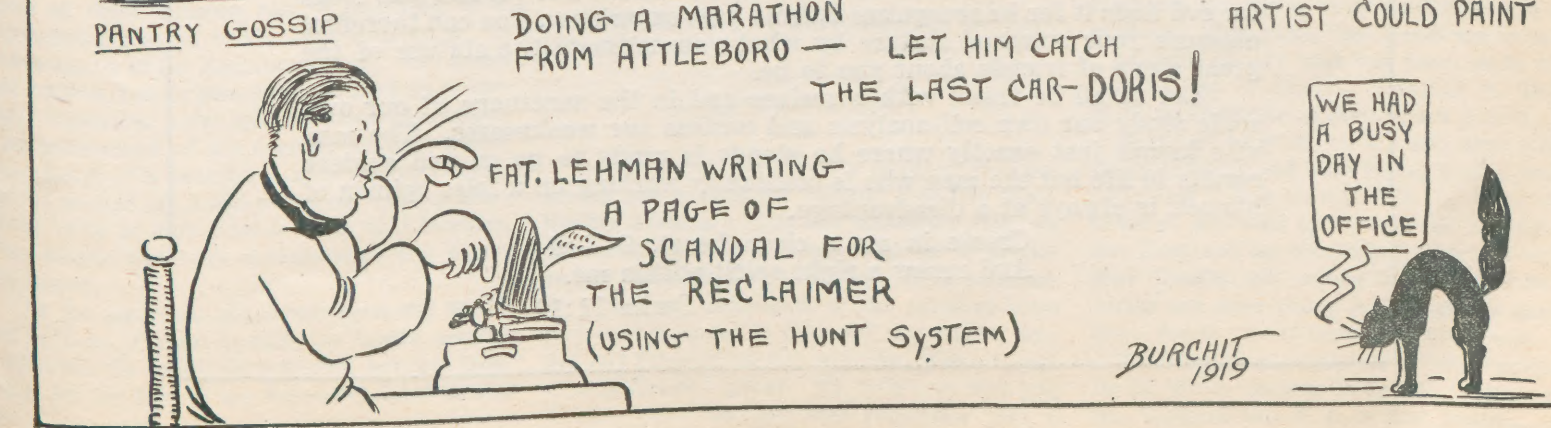
For your sake—

For the sake of your future—

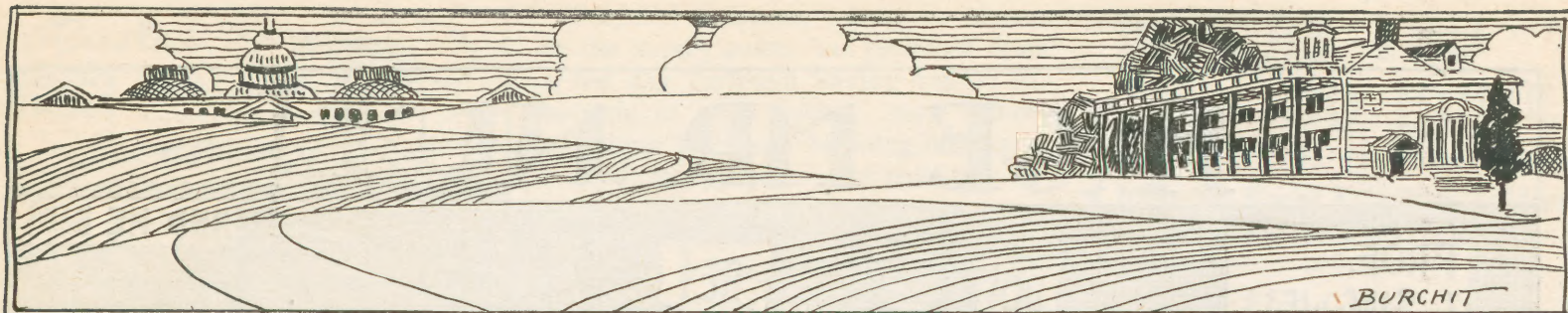
For the sake of those you love—

HOLD ON TO UNCLE SAM'S INSURANCE

PAGE MR NUT!



BURCHIT 1919



EDITORIAL

The man who knows himself is like a battleship which is cleared for action. It is as impossible for a man to win out in the battle of life, whose mind is clouded with the debris of false opinion concerning himself, as it is for a great ship to go into battle with her decks littered up with all sorts of fittings that have no particular use in the exigency at hand.

When a man goes to the photographer's studio and sits for a picture trying to "look natural" the result is nearly always appalling and yet the camera never tells a lie. An artist who is to paint a great portrait of some subject must be a great psychologist. He must paint what he sees but more than that he must paint what he knows to be the true picture of the person as he is able to see it in the conversation and actions of that person. And the ability to do it, is the mark that distinguishes any great man from a mere hack-painter.

One might think that this is a very easy thing to do, but it is not. Most of us go through life constantly deceived about our real worth and character. When we are on exhibition before our friends, we nearly always wish to make ourselves appear better or cleverer than we really are and through such a practice gradually weave about ourselves a mask that is not easy for the average person to penetrate. It is said that every ball is a masked ball and said very truly too. To deceive others to any very great extent we must first deceive ourselves so that we can consistently act the part we are trying to represent. It pleases most of us to be the original conveyor of news. We develop into gossipers thinking ourselves all the time in a superior light, when the petty things we say about others are merely the reflections of our own littleness.

And herein lies a great lesson. It is pretty easy for us to judge ourselves well by what we think and say about others. The world long ago found its prototype in the little pond that a certain fox looked into. He saw his own image and was disgusted and angered. Life, too, as we find it about us is continually playing the part of a mirror. We survey it and will seldom admit that what we see in it is the reflection of what we are, but it is so.

When Greek meets Greek, there is mutual understanding. In the same degree, it takes a small person and a faulty person to see the faults of others. Just remember the friend that you criticized last; be honest with yourself; then realize that you have begun a self-analysis. Life is what we make it and the inanimate world is also. The person who looks for evil finds it for he recognizes it from past experience. You can therefore measure your spiritual stature by what you estimate the stature of the great circle of friends about you to be.

Let us all be frank with ourselves and in the sanctuary of our own souls study our own self-analysis and confess our weaknesses. The man who knows just exactly where he stands is ready to go on and achieve results in life but the man who is constantly working on a false opinion of himself is always at a disadvantage.

Create in me a clean heart, O God;
And renew a right spirit within me.

Psalm 51:10

THE RECLAIMER

Published by and for the officers and men of U. S. G. H. No. 34 by the authority of the Surgeon General of the Army.

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OBSERVATION OF THE PASSOVER

It will be of interest to the Jewish boys of this post to learn that the Adjutant General of the Army has ordered that furloughs shall be granted to those who wish them, for the observance of the Feast of the Passover which is one of the most ancient ceremonials of their faith. The history of this feast day goes back to the time of the sojourn of the Tribes of Israel in Egypt when they were struggling for their freedom from the hand of the oppressing Egyptian Pharaoh. The exact date from which it originated is not yet fixed in the minds of students of Semitic History, but the incident of the Passover is supposed to have occurred sometime during the reign of Ahmenhotep II, at probably 3000 B. C.

The story of the Passover, as it is in the Hebrew Scriptures, is briefly as follows. In their distress at the persecution they were undergoing, the Israelites appealed to their tribal God, Jahweh, for protection and aid in obtaining their freedom. At his command, Moses, the leader of the people, went to the king and threatened him with a series of plagues that would affect all of his people. He said that Jahweh had promised that if the Egyptians should release the Tribes of Israel from their condition of servitude they would be spared from the plagues. In one way or another, after each of the plagues that were sent to Egypt, the king promised conformance and then failed to live up to his promise. Each such failure entailed another plague. Finally, under one of the King's solemn promises, the Israelites got away and got into the desert beyond the Red Sea before the King could change his mind and catch them. The Passover feast refers to one of these plagues and it consisted of a systematic slaying of the first-born child of each family of the Egyptian nation. The Angel of Jahweh was to pass over the land on a certain appointed night and the Israelites, knowing beforehand of his coming, were to smear the blood of a sacrificial lamb on their doorposts so that the Angel would not kill the first-born child in their houses. The next morning the plague had been accomplished and Egypt mourned.

As the American people celebrate the fourth of July, so, it might be said, the Jewish peoples celebrate the anniversary of their national freedom on the days of the Passover, April 15 and 16.

All those of the Jewish Faith, who so desire will be granted a furlough on those days.

FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S POINT OF VIEW

The attendance at the services last Sunday was very good and the Chaplain wishes to express his appreciation of this fact to all the boys. These services are intended solely for the benefit of all the people on the post, and if they are properly supported, they will be a source of continual satisfaction and inspiration to all. It is not possible for us to have all the appointments that we are used to having in the churches back home, but the one great appointment that is always possible even in the most remote station is the spirit of willingness and co-operation on the part of those to whom the services are intended to appeal. As the attendances grow we shall be able to add more to them and bring out soloists and others who are desirous of helping out in the spiritual welfare of Army folks as soon as there are enough interested to make their efforts worth while.

We are very much pleased with the attitude of the Commanding Officer, who is willing to do everything in his power to make possible better services for all. He believes that every man should have adequate opportunity to worship God according to his own belief and will support every effort in this direction. It should be possible to those of U. S. G. H. No. 34 to have big and inspiring services every Sunday.

The services now held are as follows:

Protestant Service: D Barracks, every Sunday morning at ten o'clock. All who will are invited and are urged to attend.

Roman Catholic Service: Every Sunday morning at nine o'clock in the Canteen.

Christian Science Service: Every other Sunday morning at 10.45 in D. Barracks.

"I am come that ye might have life and have it more abundantly."

IN AFTER-THOUGHT

We all regret the horrible accident that occurred just outside the hospital gate last Wednesday evening. It is not necessary that we should speak of it in detail here, for it has already had sufficient publicity. It is probably true that the principals in the accident have had such a lesson as they will not readily forget and those of us who saw the affair will not readily forget it either. But it is over now and irretrievable; we may still remember that it was a most significant advertisement for a future in a liquor-free country.

& FAMOUS PEOPLE &



MISS JUDITH SMITH
"A Distinguished Patron"

CHANGES

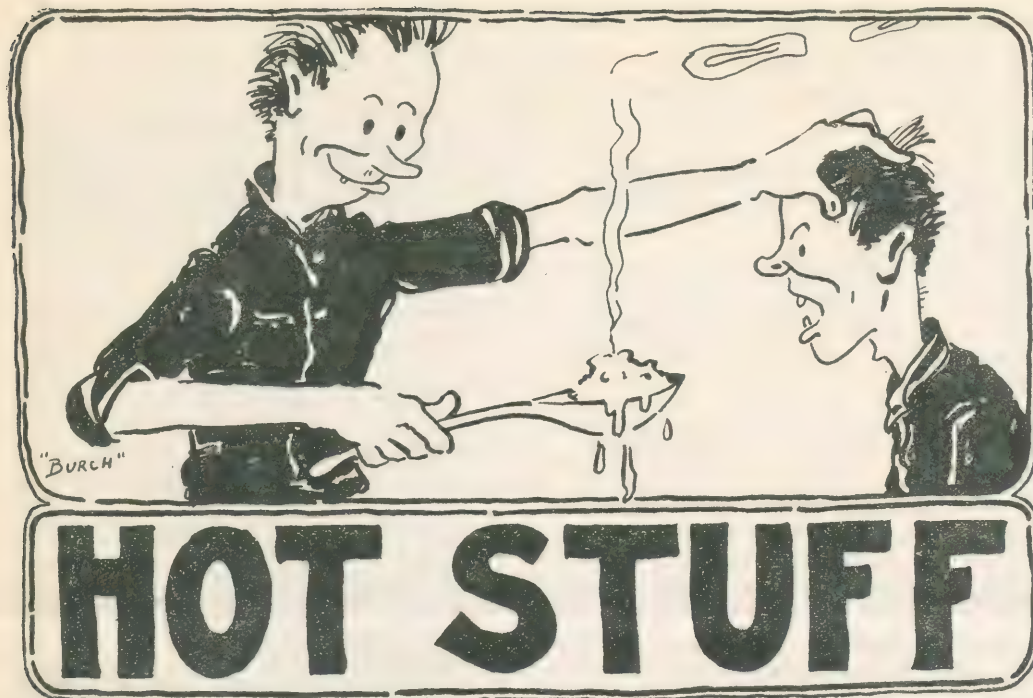
Three jobs have been lifted off the shoulders of Lt. Karl B. Sturgis, M. C., and have been set down on the shoulders of Capt. Edwin C. Gilbert, M. C. They are the following: Summary Court Officership, the Post Insurance Officership. They are all heavy jobs and entail much hard labor under the midnight oil. Lt. Sturgis says that he has never had a peaceful night's sleep since they have been his.

Seriously, the Summary Court work on any post is a disagreeable duty for any man, and it may sometimes be hard for the accused to see it from this point of view, but the ambition of every Summary Court Officer is to reduce the number of cases necessary on the post to the minimum. But when it comes to the work of the Survey Officer, we cannot help remembering Lt. Poate, who was the first Survey Officer on this Post, and who very humorously complained one day in Officers' meeting that he had to spend one day a week surveying four pairs of shoes. Well, alone that would not be so bad.

Another change that has been made is the appointment of Captain Freeman H. Hibben, M. C., as Librarian of the Officers' Library.

As we go to press we are told that Miss M. Louise Linsley and Miss Hazel Young, who are Red Cross nurses serving with the Army at this hospital, expected to be relieved of their duties here and be discharged from the service. Miss Linsley will return to her home in New Jersey and Miss Young to her home in good old Nova Scotia. Good luck to both of them.

The office is in receipt of orders transferring 1st Lt. Percy Loraine Dodge, M. C., from Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N. J., to East Norfolk. Up to the time we went to press the lieutenant had not arrived, but we will welcome him just the



Major (to patient he was examining)
—“What drugs do you use?”

Patient—“None sir, except Ginger Ale.”

Corporal Hardiman:—“If I were to walk down the railroad toward Pondville looking for the President of the N. Y., N. H. and Hartford, do you think that I would find him?”

Sergeant Carlson:—“Well, I don't know.”

Hardiman:—“Sure I would, I'd be on his tracks.”

Guard on duty at post entrance:—
“Halt, who is there?”

Voice at a distance:—“Officer of the camp and a keg of beer.”

Guard:—“Pass officer, halt keg of beer.”

Speaking about telephone conversations, this one was heard by a listener, and it demonstrates the mental keenness of one of our operators.

“Hello, is this the Gen. Hospital No. 34?”

“Yes'm.”

“Give me the South Ward, please.”

“Beg pardon, ma'am, I can't do that, you will have to apply to the Colonel.”

“R-r-r-r, well er then will you let me talk to it?”

“Can't do it, ma'am, sorry but it don't talk yet.”

Other end very fussed and gasps with exasperation. Seeks for words that adequately express her desires. Operator to the rescue.

“Madame, would you like to be con-

nected by telephone with the South Ward?”

“Oh, yeah, that's it, thank you.”
And this actually took place.

The Officers' new quarters are just perfect.

Lieut. Marvel reminiscing as he checks over the order from the kitchen for new utensils, snorting out fire and smoke now and then, previous to signing his name:

“D@\$\$%*÷?x, what do they want these Cork-Screw Waiters for?”

Sgt. Burtis: “I guess from what the ladies say, they need them for the officers' parties.”

CRAFTY SERGEANT.

“Any of you got a very old uniform?” asked the sergeant.

A private, scenting a new uniform, proudly displayed his frayed edges and stains.

“It isn't fit for much, is it?” commented the sergeant. “Parade at 2:30 for a coal fatigue.”

We wonder who this was on. Miss Crooks was getting out some letters for the relatives of some patients that were about to be discharged. She went to Sgt. Picketts and asked him when they were to be sent home. He replied very glibly that the date was to be February 30. Miss Crooks went back to her office and dated about fifty of them according to his advice. A few hours later a very irate woman appeared in the detachment office and the Sgt. was

raked over the coals. Now we don't blame the Sgt. at all for this as long as he got away with it. More evidence of the unreasonableness of women.

Lehman telling of his experiences, while viewing the Wilson parade at Boston, in the presence of the Major:—“The Chaplain, Burchit and I went into the crowd to see Wilson together.”

Major:—“Did you ever see him in pieces, Lehman?”

Miss Renwick states that she has a motto to which she holds at all times, “I'll do it if I want to,” and an answer for all questions that always gets her by. “What of it?”

Private Collins scraped his knuckles the other day and was advised by Private Poinsette to use rubber.

Private Collins—“Why you simp, rubber doesn't heal.”

Poinsette — O'Sullivan's Rubber Heels.”

GENERAL ORDERS

1—To accept my discharge, and take all government property in view and to beat it home.

2—To accept my discharge in a military manner. Keeping always on the alert and observing that it will not be revoked before I get out of sight or hearing.

3—To take the fastest train home, and not to stop at any military post on my way.

4—To repeat all Latrine Rumors that are nearer to Headquarters than my own.

5—Not to again quit civil life after being properly discharged from the service.

6—To receive, believe; and pass on to my children all statements conforming with General Sherman's idea of war.

7—To talk to no one about re-enlisting.

8—In case of the presence of a recruiting officer to give the alarm.

9—When the girls are at home; to allow no soldier or military person on or near my post.

10—In all cases not covered by instructions to claim exemption.

11—To salute all officers who have aided me in obtaining my discharge.

12—To be especially watchful at night and to allow no one to pass without buying a smoke.

—Ray Evans, Q. M.

OUR POME PAGE

FROM EVERYWHERE

MOTTO

**"ALL RUFF STUFF
CENSORED"**

A BUCK PRIVATE'S PARADISE

By Private Arthur E. Lamm

The bugle call had sounded taps,
And out went every light,
So I hit the hay in my two by six
To sleep throughout the night.
When suddenly a heavenly voice,
The night time stillness rent;
'Twas old Saint Peter's call for me,
And heavenward I went.

It took me just one hundred years,
I didn't travel fast;
But rather like a Sea-board freight,
Or a troop train going past.
I wondered why I didn't stop,
'Till I heard Saint Peter say,
"Side-track all the Generals,
There's a Private on the way."

At last I reached the Pearly Gates,
In awe I looked around,
For there were forty Majors, all
Policing up the ground.
While in dismay a Colonel stood,
From early until late,
He over stayed his one day pass
And couldn't pass the gate.

Saint Peter came, as I looked on,
And held within his hand,
My service record in
A red-tape rubber band.
He struggled and he sweated,
And he swore a little too,
Before he saw the record, and
With red tape he was through.

He looked it over carefully,
Then he shouted through the door,
"You've earned your place in heaven,
lad,
You joined the Medical Corps;
I know you tried to go to France,
And help write history's page,
It's not your fault you had to wait
'Till death came from old age."

He led me gently by the arm
Through Pearly Gates ajar,
Where Pilsner beer and Haig and Haig,
Flowed freely o'er the bar.
From highballs and from cocktails,
He let me have my pick;
And not a drink was Hoover-ized,
Each had the same old kick.

The mess hall was all pink and gold,
With table cloths of white;
And butter there three times a day,
And chicken twice a night.
The Mess Sergeant sat upon the stove,
Where I could plainly see
Him eat the beans and army stew,
He used to feed to me.

No golden harp did I receive,
Like story pictures show,
But instead a silver whistle like
The Sergeant used to blow.
I blew it loudly, only once,
And then upon the scene
Lieutenants in blue denims came
To load the magazines.

I had them searched for cigarettes,
Cigars and matches too,
And had them carry twelve inch shells
Until the day was through.
And when from lack of daylight,
They came back from their whirls,
They stayed in camp to scrub the floors,
While I had all the girls.

And I could dress in any style,
With any girl I could speak,
And three day passes I could get,
And I took them twice a week.
I drew my pay just when I pleased,
No payroll did I sign;
And fares were just one cent a mile
On Heaven's railroad line.

A hospital was also there,
Where Surgeons weak and strong,
Got three "shots" every morning
And inspections all day long.
One Surgeon who had broke his legs,
Got "salts" and Aspirin pills;
I had him marked for duty
To cure him of his ills.

Then tired of all my wanderings
Upon a feather bed,
I had no thought of reveille,
I'd sleep 'till noon instead.
But all at once I felt a jar,
A voice, in my ear spoke,
"It's 4 A. M.—3rd relief outside",
And then,—Oh Hell! I woke.
From "The Follow Up."

I'M IN AGAIN

By Isabelle Bartlett

I read with mortification the poem that
I wrote—
I see the error of my ways. You've
surely got my goat.
You've killed the CRUSH—You Editors
—for a CRUSH will NOT outlive
The ridicule and slams you were so very
kind to give.
I thank you for the "censoring"—
though you MIGHT have made it
rhyme.
There's words enough for you to choose
if you only take the time.
WHY did you print the thing at all—
'twill take YEARS to live it down—
My conscience tells me I have earned
the "repute" of a CLOWN.
The drawing that the "Sarge" put in is
a WONDER (for a guess)
The nose is "Mine all over" though I
could do well with LESS.
Don't kill illusions, please, I ask—or
spoil the SWEET ROMANCE
By suggesting that we make a DATE—
(there—THAT will rhyme with
chance)
I couldn't "call some evening"—for my
evening clothes have "went"
I sacrificed a lot, you know, to please
that Hoover Gent.
And, incidentally, to help to win the aw-
ful war we've WON
For sacrificing Evening Clothes buys
"Bonds to lick the Hun".
I'm VERY patriotic—too much so, some
people say—
It's ONLY JUST your Uniform that in-
spires me to rave this way.
I'm every bit a YANKEE!! For a man
who volunteered—
I wear a little Blue Star, on a Field of
White, with a narrow edge of Red.
ONLY a little Service Pin. But I'm as
glad as I can be
There's a Regular Man in the Army who
thinks (once in a while) of me.
So—I'm willing to call "Quits" with you,
before my brain is entirely "broke"
(Though the Honest to Goodness reason
is Mother fails to see the JOKE)
You've tangled me up with another
CRUSH! I NEVER sent in THREE
You're giving me credit for writing
stuff that's way beyond poor me.
I WAS guilty of the "GUYS ON
GUARD."—but there's nothing
CRUSH-LIKE there

(Continued on page 15.)



PATIENTS ON THE MARCH

COLONEL'S ARTICLE—Continued.

work. In the basement of the same building a mortuary room was equipped, containing a built-in refrigerating box, mortuary tables, sink and adequate shelving. The hydro-therapeutic room is located in this basement also, but it is practically the same as when turned over by the State.

In the South Ward basement, in a room heretofore unused, we have increased the light facilities by white-washing the walls and adding electrical equipment. In this basement we have installed a barber shop, and post exchange, leaving ample room for a recreation hall which is used on Sundays for Catholic services. In another portion of this same basement is the spacious office of The Reclaimer. Four additional shower baths were added to this same building—bathing facilities, prior to the installation of this equipment, being two bath tubs. Heavy wire grills have been placed on the verandas and the windows in order that the irresponsible patients may be safely cared for. Additional lavatories were also provided.

In Wards A, B, C, D, E and F, additional toilet facilities were added, in the way of installing additional showers and modern plumbing equipment providing air vents for the new as well as the old plumbing, that was already installed in the building. This was very essential owing to the increase in the number of occupants of the houses and the providing of the vent pipes made the plumbing more sanitary. In buildings C, E and F, grill work, windows and doors have been added. Also additional shelving and closet space for the safe-keeping of Hospital supplies and clothing of the patients.

The Mess Hall and Kitchen have borne the brunt of our construction attack. The attic of the Mess Hall has been partitioned off into two dining rooms and sleeping quarters for the Officer of the Day. Also there was constructed in the attic a butler's pantry equipped with a modern steam table from which the officers and nurses are served. The food elevator shaft was extended from the second floor to the attic furnishing a satisfactory means of getting the food supplies from the kitchen to the officers' dining room.

The second floor of this building was formerly used as quarters for employees, but it is now a medical ward of fourteen bed capacity.

These beds will be reserved for the treatment of any infectious or contagious disease and for the seriously sick. It is very satisfactory for this purpose because the patients can be readily isolated in a small room.

In the Mess Hall there has been installed a modern Crescent electric dish washer and a nine foot steam table as well as additional shelving for dishes and culinary equipment. The dining room tables were converted into the Army type of table by fixing the seats to the legs of the table. The use of chairs was discontinued as they were noisy and cumbersome. With this arrangement the capacity of the Mess Hall was increased from 210 to 278. The food is served in the Mess Hall by the cafeteria system and it requires about 20 minutes to serve 250 men. In the kitchen there has been added a modern vegetable sink, a silent motor driven meat chopper, battery of coffee urns, a three compartment steam cooker, a steam roaster and two modern pot and pan racks. There has also been installed a diet kitchen and a vegetable preparation room. Additional bins for supplies, bread cabinet and shelving for utensils have been put in. With these alterations and changes we have now a very modern kitchen in which we can readily feed 600 people.

In the storage and utilities section of the Hospital there have not been many changes. A tailor shop with equipment has been established in the laundry. There has also been a clean linen exchange room built in the laundry with adequate shelving to handle the increased supply of linen. In the main storage rooms we were able to increase materially the storage capacity by adding central sections of shelves and the building of mezzanine balconies. No changes have been made in the power plant, the garage, bakery or carpenter shop. What was formerly the paint shop, has now been converted into an Occupational Therapy room, where the Reconstruction Aides are busy throughout the day with such patients as are not suited or capable of doing outside work. These patients are doing weaving, basket making and making tin and wooden toys. In this shop also, the capacity was increased one-third by the construction of the mezzanine balcony, upon which is located the rug looms. Next to the occupational therapy room we reclaimed an idle shop which is now used for a shoe repairing shop. Government shoes are no longer thrown away

when their soles are gone. Soldiers are instructed to take them to this shop where they are overhauled and made useful. By cutting out the dividing walls between the shoe shop and the paint shop and constructing a mezzanine adequate space was afforded for the renovation and cleaning of mattresses. The hair of these mattresses is renovated and dusted in the open. It is then returned to the shop where it is utilized in making over mattresses.

A small fire house has been constructed for the care of the fire equipment and additional apparatus for fire protection installed, such as axes, buckets, an additional fire hydrant and 300 feet of hose.

A modern laboratory is now in the process of organization in which, in the near future, it will be possible to conduct all clinical examinations in connection with diagnosis of diseases, the analysis of milk and water, etc.

There have been no material changes in the dairy up to this time, but some improvements are contemplated in the near future, such as will insure milk against contamination in hot weather.

OUR NEW HOSPITAL

The readers of this paper have been reading the articles written by Dr. Neff and Colonel Smith with great interest and have learned many facts about the hospital that were heretofore unknown. In the article published in this week's issue, the Colonel mentions that the second floor of the mess hall has been converted into a Medical ward for the corps men, nurses and officers. This new infirmary has been one of the most recent changes at the hospital, although the Colonel has been desirous of making such a change for some time. General Hospital No. 34 is now well equipped to care not only for its psychiatric patients but for any person of the personnel that might become ill.

This new medical ward of fourteen bed capacity will have as its ward surgeon Captain E. C. Gilbert; Head Nurse, Miss Shahan; and Wardmaster, Private Julius Labo. Miss Coe has been assigned to duty as night nurse on all the wards but will have her office in the new infirmary. Miss Connelly, the Chief Nurse of this hospital, has been working very hard to make the rooms of the ward exceptionally comfortable and also to have it well equipped. Anyone visiting it will readily say that she has been very successful in her undertaking. The ward will also have a large recreation room for the convalescing patients, where they will be able to obtain splendid reading material and enjoy themselves with games and other amusements. Mr. Reed, of the American Red Cross, has had a victrola placed in this room and this indeed will prove a source of pleasure to those who will have to spend any time in the ward. A dining room has been nicely furnished and the meals of the patients will be carefully prepared by the dietitian, Miss Philburn, and served to the patients by the nurse in charge. Each room will contain two beds and will be nicely decorated with screens. The first patient to be admitted to the ward was our detachment commander, Lieutenant Flood. He is doing very nicely and will be able to return to his duties within a few days. Other patients now in the ward are: Privates Frank Fergee, Neely Armstrong, Marlin McKibben and Louis Belleau.

I'M IN AGAIN—Continued.

It never so much as HINTED at brown eyes—or wavy hair.

Of course I'm in love with the Uniform.

All Uniforms, by the way,

As long as they're worn by Yanks, and labeled "MADE IN U. S. A."

I'm "OFF" all Crushes the rest of my life—of this I am now SURE,

Like the guy who had a "headache" (Quoth the Raven) "NEVER-MORE"!!!!

Tearfully—Imogene.

(It has made your paper greatly sought by the few friends who are wise

It only goes to show, y'know, "It pays to advertise."

Well—Fare thee well, MY Romance—I'll dream of thee no more

But PLEASE DON'T DRAW MY PICTURE—OH! SARGE!!—I do implore.

O, Burch! I think you're mean

I don't see how you can!

Make a date with Imogene

And sadden Maryanne.

To live I've no excuse,

My world is out of tune.

Were you in Syracuse

Upon your honeymoon?

IN FAR-FAMED OLD KENTUCKY.

Private Litteral who used to be the hospital barber and who secured his discharge some time ago, is a native of Kentucky and since his return to his home he sent in this poem which may be old to some, vulgar to some, but which be vulgar to some, but which surely surely does express the reputation that Kentucky has with some of its friends. The editor wishes to state that while he had no idea of denying the truth of the poem as far as some parts of Kentucky are concerned, during the time that he spent training at Camp Taylor, near Louisville, he saw very little that might not have characterized any other states as well. But in common with others of the human race, we cling to tradition and this is one of the traditions that the Kentuckians cling to. Hail to Kentucky.

It's down in Old Kentucky

Where they never have the blues

Where the Captain Kills the Colonel

And the Colonel kills the "Booze"

Where the horses they are pretty

And the women they are—too

Where they shoot men for pastime

When there's nothing else to do

Where the blood it flows like water
And the bullets fly like hail
Where the pistol has a pocket
And every coat has a tail
Where they always hang the jury
But never hang the man
Where they call a man a liar
Then go home if you can.
Where you go out in the morning
Just to give your health a chance
And they bring you home at night fall
With buckshot in your pants
Where the owl's afraid to holler
And the birds don't dare to sing
For it's hell in Old Kentucky
Where they shoot 'em on the wing.

OH, TIME IN THY FLIGHT

'Twas the night before Pay Day, and all
thru my jeans
I hunted in vain for the price of some
beans.
Not a quarter was stirring, not even a
Jit;
The Kale was off duty, milled edges had
quit.
Forward, turn forward, Oh Time in thy
flight—
Make it tomorrow, just for tonight!
From "The Oteen."

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